

1, 85 3 Reihe
→ 6, 13, 14



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㉔ Mit einer Hand bedienbare Tastatur

㉕ Es sind mit einer Hand bedienbare Tastaturen aus einem Grundkörper und mehreren Tasten bekannt. Es wird vorgeschlagen, drei Tastenreihen vorzusehen.

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Beschreibung

Die Erfindung betrifft eine mit einer Hand bedienbare Tastatur, die einen Grundkörper und mehrere Tasten aufweist. Die Tasten sind in Reihen und bevorzugt in Spalten angeordnet.

Tastaturen finden häufig Anwendung bei Registrierkassen, Taschenrechnern, Telefongeräten und anderen Einrichtungen. Man ist bestrebt, daß die Tasten möglichst blind, d. h. ohne Beachten des Tastenaufdruckes mit einer Hand bedient werden können. Dies ist bei vorhandenen Tastaturen nicht in ausreichendem Maße gegeben und gewährleistet.

Daher ist es Aufgabe der Erfindung, eine Tastatur zu schaffen, die leicht mit einer Hand und blind bedienbar ist.

Die Aufgabe der Erfindung wird durch die Merkmale des kennzeichnenden Teils des Patentanspruchs 1 gelöst.

Erfindungsgemäß besteht die Tastatur aus nur drei Tastenreihen, von denen die ersten beiden Tastenreihen vier bis sieben und die dritte Tastenreihe eine bis drei Tasten aufweist. Erfindungsgemäße und bevorzugte Ausführungsformen sind fünf Tasten in der ersten Tastenreihe, vier Tasten in der zweiten Tastenreihe und eine Taste in der dritten Tastenreihe. Als weitere bevorzugte Ausführungsform sind vier Tasten in der ersten Reihe, vier Tasten in der zweiten Reihe und zwei Tasten in der dritten Reihe vorgesehen.

Die erfindungsgemäße Tastatur nach den obigen Ausführungsformen bildet eine in einfacher Weise blind bedienbare Einrichtung, die für das Zahlensystem mit den Ziffern 1 bis 10 bevorzugt einsetzbar ist. Randseitig zu den zehn Zifferntasten können zusätzlich Sondertasten vorgesehen sein.

Mit der erfindungsgemäßen Tastatur wird der Vorteil erzielt, daß die Hand keine Bewegungen ausführen muß und allein durch die Fingerbewegungen bedienbar ist. Hierbei werden nach der Erfindung die ersten beiden Tastenreihen durch Zeige-, Mittel-, Ring- und kleinen Finger bedient. Die dritte Tastenreihe wird durch den Daumen betätigt.

Nachfolgend wird die Erfindung anhand der Zeichnung näher beschrieben. Es zeigt

Fig. 1 eine bevorzugte Ausführungsform der Tastatur gemäß der Erfindung.

In Fig. 1 besitzt ein Grundkörper 1 in rechteckiger Grundform bevorzugte Außenmaße von 100 mm Länge und 70 mm Breite. Nach Fig. 1 sind die einzelnen Tasten 2, 3, 4 in der Draufsicht erkennbar, wobei zur besseren Übersichtlichkeit nur die Tasten mit den Ziffern "1", "6" und "0" mit Bezugszeichen versehen sind.

Alle Tasten, für die das Bezugszeichen 2 gelten soll, liegen auf einer einheitlichen Tastenreihe 8, die sich in Zeilenrichtung 11 erstreckt. Darunter liegt die zweite Tastenreihe 9, die die Einzeltasten 3 umfaßt. Ebenso ist als dritte Tastenreihe in der in Fig. 1 gezeigten Ausführungsform nur eine Taste 4 vorgesehen.

In anderen Ausführungsformen können in der dritten Tastenreihe 10 auch weitere Einzeltasten oder eine Quertaste 5 vorgesehen sein, die sich über mehrere darüberliegende Einzeltasten in der Breite, d. h. Zeilenrichtung 11 erstreckt.

Randseitig wird die Länge der Tastatur durch die Seitenkanten 13 und 14 begrenzt. Dazwischen sind die einzelnen Tasten der verschiedenen Tastenreihen 8, 9, 10 bevorzugt in Spalten in Spaltenrichtung 12 angeordnet. Es ist aber auch möglich, die einzelnen Tasten mit einem

seitlichen Versatz in Zeilenrichtung 11 zueinander auszurichten. Ebenso ist es möglich, daß die Tastenreihen 8, 9, 10 nicht geradlinig, sondern gekrümmt und bevorzugt in Spaltenrichtung 12 konvex oder konkav gekrümmt angeordnet sind.

Der Abstand zwischen zwei Tasten in Zeilenrichtung 11 und Spaltenrichtung 12 beträgt vorzugsweise 2 bis 6 mm. Es können alle Arten von Tastenformen, wie rund, eckig usw. zum Einsatz kommen. Ebenso kann die Tastenfunktion mechanisch oder elektrisch ausgelöst werden.

Die Höhe des Grundkörpers liegt bevorzugt zwischen 10 und 30 mm. Die Höhe kann in Spaltenrichtung 12 von der ersten Tastenreihe 8 zu der dritten Tastenreihe 10 abfallen, so daß die Bedienung mit einer Hand kein Anheben des Handballens erfordert.

Die erfindungsgemäße Tastatur kann über ein Anschlußkabel 6 mit einem Adapterstecker 7 ausgestattet sein, so daß ein zusätzliches Anschließen beispielsweise an einem Telefon möglich ist. Über das Kabel 6 kann die Tastatur im Bereich einer Bedienperson liegen, während das Telefongerät weiter weg steht.

Zur Bedienung der in Fig. 1 gezeigten Ausführungsform von erfindungsgemäßer Tastatur ist vorgesehen, daß der Daumen auf der Einzeltaste 4 mit der Markierung "0" liegt. Weiter liegt der Zeigefinger auf der Taste 3 mit der Markierung "6", der Mittelfinger auf "7", der Ringfinger auf "8" und der kleine Finger auf "9". Dies kennzeichnet die Ruheposition, bei der die vorderen vier Finger einer Hand auf den Tasten 3 der zweiten Tastenreihe 9 liegen. Zur Betätigung der ersten Tastenreihe 8 geht der Zeigefinger auf die "1 und 2", während der Mittelfinger, der Ringfinger und kleine Finger die darüberliegenden Tasten "3, 4, 5" betätigen.

Somit muß die Bedienperson nur kurze Fingerbewegungen ausführen, um alle zehn Tasten zu betätigen, die durch Sondertasten ergänzt sein können.

Bezugszeichen

- 1 Grundkörper
- 2 Taste
- 3 Taste
- 4 Taste
- 5 Quertaste
- 6 Anschlußkabel
- 7 Stecker
- 8 Erste Tastenreihe
- 9 Zweite Tastenreihe
- 10 Dritte Tastenreihe
- 11 Zeilenrichtung
- 12 Spaltenrichtung
- 13 Rechtsseitige Kante
- 14 Linksseitige Kante

Patentansprüche

1. Mit einer Hand bedienbare Tastatur, bestehend aus einem Grundkörper (1) und mehreren Tasten (2, 3, 4), die in Reihe und insbesondere in Spalten angeordnet sind, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß drei Tastenreihen (8, 9, 10) vorgesehen sind, die mit Abstand zueinander angeordnet sind, daß die erste Tastenreihe (8) vier bis sieben Tasten (2) aufweist, daß die zweite Tastenreihe (9) vier bis sieben Tasten (3) aufweist, und

daß die dritte Tastenreihe (10) eine bis drei Tasten (4) aufweist.

2. Tastatur nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste Tastenreihe (8) fünf Tasten (2), die zweite Tastenreihe (9) vier Tasten (3) und die dritte Tastenreihe (10) eine Taste (4) aufweist.

3. Tastatur nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die zweite Tastenreihe (9) in waagrechtlicher Richtung bezogen auf die erste Tastenreihe (8) um eine Taste in Zeilenrichtung (11) versetzt angeordnet ist.

4. Tastatur nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die eine Taste (4) der dritten Tastenreihe (10) in Spaltenrichtung (12) unter der ersten Taste (3) in Zeilenrichtung (11) der zweiten Tastenreihe (9) angeordnet ist.

5. Tastatur nach Anspruch 1—4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die dritte Tastenreihe (10) ein Tastenbalken bzw. eine Quertaste (5) ist, die sich in Zeilenrichtung (11) über mehrere Tasten (2, 3) der ersten und zweiten Tastenreihe (8, 9) erstreckt.

6. Tastatur nach Anspruch 1—5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Tastenreihen (8, 9, 10) in Richtung der Spaltenrichtung (12) konkav oder konvex gekrümmt sind.

7. Tastatur nach Anspruch 1—6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Tastenabstand in Zeilenrichtung (11) und in Spaltenrichtung (12) 2 bis 6 mm beträgt.

8. Tastatur nach Anspruch 1—7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Tastatur einen Adapterstecker (7) aufweist.

9. Tastatur nach Anspruch 1—8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Grundkörper eine Länge von 100 mm und eine Breite von 70 mm aufweist.

10. Tastatur nach Anspruch 1—9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Grundkörper eine Höhe von 10 bis 30 mm aufweist.

11. Tastatur nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Grundkörper (1) in Spaltenrichtung (12) nach einer Seite schräg als schiefe Ebene ausgebildet ist.

12. Tastatur nach Anspruch 1—11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Tastenreihen (8 und 9) kreisbogenförmig angeordnet sind.

Hierzu 1 Seite(n) Zeichnungen

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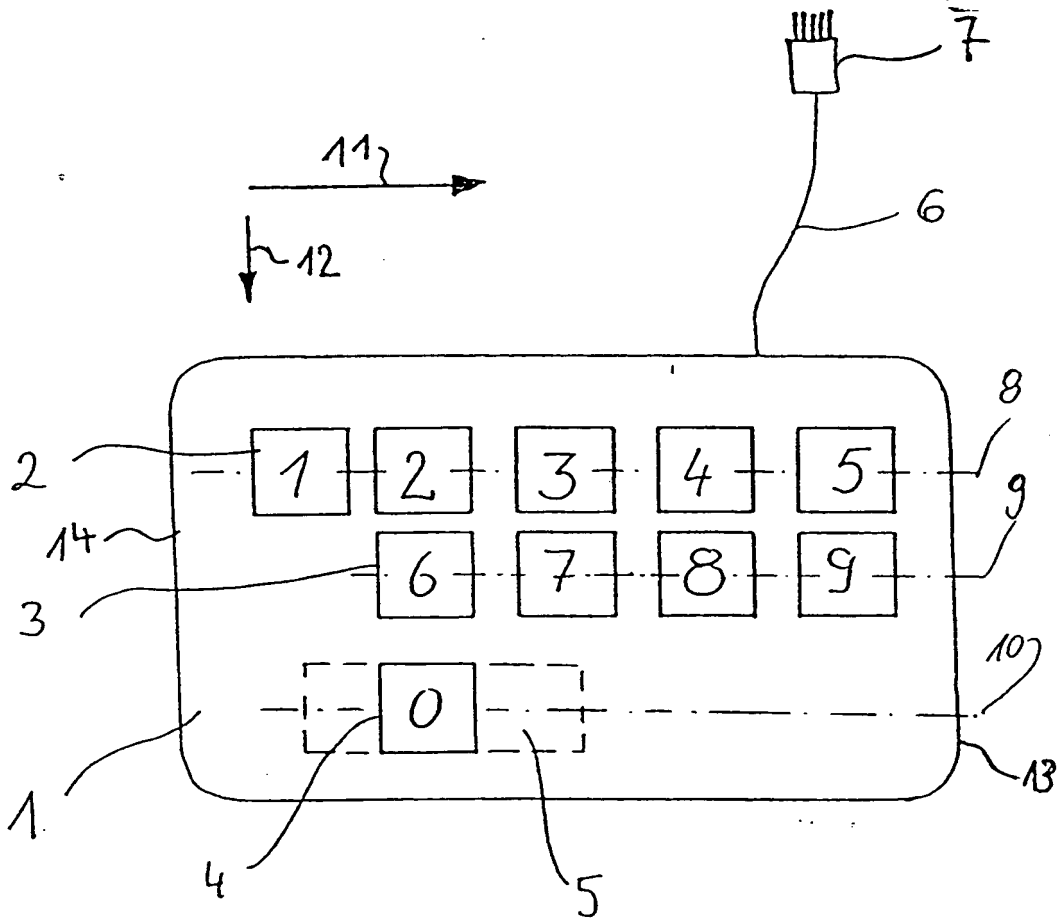


Fig. 1



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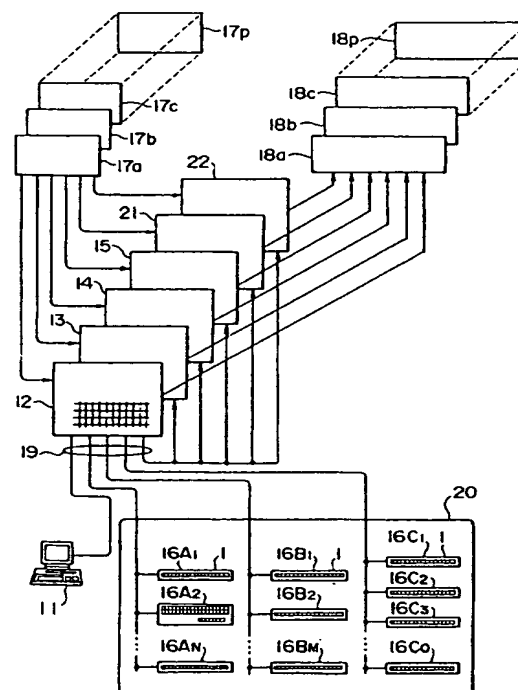
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(54) Functional display apparatus with multicolored buttons.

(57) A display apparatus for use with a system for routing at least one type of signal between a desired source device (17a-17p) and a desired destination device (18a-18p). The display apparatus includes a panel having a plurality of buttons mounted thereon. Each of the buttons respectively represents the type(s) of signal(s), the available source device(s) and the available destination device(s). The type(s) of signal(s) may be selected by a terminal device (11) included in the system and the source and destination devices may be selected by activating the respective button. Each of the buttons contains a plurality of luminous elements each adapted to emit light of a respective colour. As a result, the type(s) of signal(s), the source device(s) and the destination device(s) represented by the buttons and selected ones thereof may be readily identified.

FIG. 5



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This invention relates to a functional display apparatus having a plurality of selectable buttons and, more particularly, to such apparatus for use with a control device or system having a routing switcher which enables functions or devices corresponding to the buttons to be readily identified.

In the prior art, a multi-source and multi-destination control unit having a routing switcher controls the routing of each of a plurality of signals, such as, a video signal, an audio signal, and a time code signal, from a source or input to a destination or output. Such control unit has a console panel containing a plurality of buttons which enables the desired routing to be selected.

More specifically, as illustrated in Fig. 6, the control unit has a front or console panel 100 containing a plurality of buttons which may be arranged in a plurality of groups. For example, the buttons may be arranged so as to form a source select group 200 containing 16 buttons arranged in two blocks each having 8 buttons, a destination select group 300 containing 16 buttons arranged in two blocks each having 8 buttons, and a signal select group 400 containing 6 buttons.

By selecting and depressing the buttons on the front panel 100, an operator may control the routing of different types of signals between a selected source and a selected destination. For example, suppose that a signal corresponding to button no. 3 in the signal select group 400 has been selected and that the button labelled no. 1 in the source select group 200 and the button labelled no. 2 in the destination select group 300 have been depressed. In this example, the signal corresponding to button no. 3 in the signal group 400 is routed between the source corresponding to button no. 1 in the source group 200 and the destination corresponding to button no. 2 in the destination group 300.

Typically, the buttons contained on the front panel 100 are provided with a reference indication, such as the reference numerals shown in Fig. 6, which are affixed to the buttons by means of silk screening or similar such process. Such means of identification may cause difficulties in operating the control unit. For example, buttons having only standard silk screened numerals affixed thereto cannot provide a means for readily distinguishing between the selected and the non-selected buttons. As a result, an operator may be required to attach labels to the selected buttons so as to provide a means for readily identifying such selected buttons. Further, proper selection of the buttons may be difficult, if not impossible, when the front panel 100 is situated in a relatively dark location. Furthermore, when the control unit is used with a plurality of controllers, it may be difficult to distinguish between selections or functions associated with each of the controllers. If it is difficult to distinguish between the selected buttons or the func-

tions represented thereby in, for example, the latter situation, then multiple units may be necessary. As is to be appreciated, such use of multiple units results in increased costs.

Thus, the prior art has failed to provide a front or console panel for a control unit having a plurality of buttons which enables the functions or sources, destinations and types of signals represented by the buttons to be readily identified and which enables selected buttons or functions to be readily identified and/or distinguished from non-selected buttons or functions.

The present invention is concerned with providing a functional display apparatus having a plurality of buttons for use with a control unit or system in which functions or source devices, destination devices and types of signals represented by the buttons are readily distinguishable from each other.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention there is provided a functional display apparatus for a controller, said apparatus comprising:

a panel; and

a plurality of selector buttons mounted on said panel, each of said buttons representing a respective function operable by said controller and selectable by manually activating the respective button, each of said buttons having means for emitting light in a plurality of selectable colours so as to distinguish between the functions represented by said buttons.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided a system for selectively routing signals, said system comprising:

a plurality of selectable output devices each adapted to transmit respective signals therefrom;

a plurality of selectable input devices for receiving signals;

a plurality of routing switching means each receiving a respective transmitted signal from a selected one of said output devices and for routing the received transmitted signal to a selected one of said input devices; and

at least one display apparatus according to said one aspect of the invention, each of said buttons respectively representing one of said routing switching means, said input devices and said output devices.

A specific embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a functional display apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention which illustrates an initial lighting state thereof;

Fig. 2 is a front view of the functional display apparatus of Fig. 1 illustrating a selection of buttons to which reference will be made in explaining the operation of the present apparatus;

Fig. 3 is a front view of the functional display ap-

paratus of Fig. 1 illustrating a selection of buttons to which reference will be made in explaining the operation of a breakaway mode;

Fig. 4 is a circuit diagram for controlling the lighting of the buttons in the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 illustrates a system utilizing the apparatus of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 6 is a front view of a display apparatus according to the prior art.

Fig. 1 illustrates a front view of a functional display panel or console 1 of a display controller for a multi-source and multi-destination control unit or system in accordance with the embodiment of the present invention. The control unit may have a routing switcher device or devices which may control the routing of each of a plurality of signals, such as, video, audio and time code signals, from a source to a destination. A more detailed description of such control unit will be presented hereinafter.

As shown in Fig. 1, the panel 1, like the panel 100 of Fig. 6, contains a plurality of push button switches arranged as selector buttons in a plurality of groups. That is, the buttons are arranged so as to form a source select group 2 containing 16 buttons arranged in two blocks each having 8 buttons, a destination select group 3 containing 16 buttons arranged in two blocks each having 8 buttons, and a signal select group 4 containing 6 buttons. Depressing buttons in the panel 1 causes a selected signal to be routed in a manner as hereinafter more fully described. Unlike the buttons in the panel 100 of Fig. 6, the buttons of the present invention are adapted to light in selected colours and in a relatively dim state so as to identify the functions or devices corresponding to the buttons, and are further adapted to light in a relatively bright state so as to identify the selected button(s) or function(s).

More specifically, each of the buttons in the panel 1 of Fig. 1 is constructed so as to contain a plurality of luminous elements therein, such as, light emitting diodes (LED's), each of which is adapted to emit a light of a respective colour. In the preferred embodiment, each button contains two LED's, one of which emits green light and the other emits amber light. Further, each LED is preferably coupled to a switching circuit, as hereinafter more fully described, which is adapted to cause: (i) one of the LED's contained within each button to light in the relatively dim state when power is applied to the display panel of the display controller, (ii) one of the LED's contained within a button to light in the relatively bright state when the respective button is depressed, and (iii) one of the LED's in one or more of the buttons to light in the relatively bright state when the control unit is operating in a so-called breakaway mode.

The groups of buttons in the panel 1 of Fig. 1 are assigned respective colours. For example, the source group 2 and the destination group 3 may be respec-

tively assigned green and amber. Accordingly, when power is applied to the display apparatus, only the green LED's contained within the buttons of the source group 2 and the amber LED's contained within the buttons of the destination group 3 light in the relatively dim state, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

In Figs. 1-3, the buttons having a plurality of cross lines therethrough represent buttons in the dim state and buttons without such cross lines represent buttons in the bright state.

All of the buttons in the panel 1 are preferably fabricated from a light coloured translucent material, such as a white translucent material, or similar such material. As a result, light emitted from the LED(s) contained within the buttons cause the buttons to be "lit" in the respective colour and state (i.e., either dim or bright).

Thus, upon applying power to the display panel 1 of the display apparatus, all of the buttons in the source group 2 are lit dim green and all of the buttons in the destination group 3 are lit dim amber. As a result, an operator is easily able to identify the source and the destination groups of buttons.

When a button or buttons in either the source group 2 or the destination group 3 are selected by depressing the respective button, the respective LED having the assigned colour in the depressed button(s) is caused to light in the bright state, thereby causing the depressed button(s) to be brightly lit. As a result, an operator is easily able to identify the selected button(s) so as to readily identify the respective source or destination.

The buttons in the signal select group 4 are initially assigned the colour green. That is, in a manner similar to that of the source group 2 and the destination group 3, upon applying power to the display panel 1, the buttons in the signal select group 4 are lit dim green. Further, upon selecting a type or types of signals in a manner as hereinafter more fully described, the green LED contained within the button(s) corresponding thereto is caused to light in the bright state, thereby causing these button(s) to be lit bright green. As a result, the operator is readily able to identify the signal select group 4 and a selected type or types of signals.

The aforementioned multi-source and multi-destination control unit or system will now be described with reference to Fig. 5. As shown therein, this system generally includes a control terminal 11; a plurality of routing switchers 12-15, 21 and 22; a plurality of output devices 17a-17p; a plurality of input devices 18a-18p; and a control area 20 having a plurality of remote controllers 16A1-16A2, 16B1-16Bm, and 16C1-16Co each, in turn, having a respective display panel 1.

More specifically, the control terminal 11, which may include a conventional type computer with a keyboard and display, is coupled to the routing switcher 12 by way of a bus 19. The routing switcher 12, in

turn, is coupled to each of the other routing switchers 13-15, 21 and 22, the output devices 17a-17p, the input devices 18a-18p, and the remote controllers 16 in the control area 20. The control terminal is adapted to receive commands from an operator and, in accordance therewith, to supply a control signal(s) to the appropriate one or ones of the switchers and remote controllers so as to activate the same or to cause a desired operation to be performed thereat. For example, these control signals may be utilized to select one or more of the routing switchers, and to select which of the luminous elements contained within each button in each of the panels 1 is lit when power is applied, a button is depressed and the system is operating in the breakaway mode.

Each of the output devices 17a-17p, which may, for example, include a video camera or a reproducing-type device such as a video tape recorder/reproducer (VTR), is adapted to receive a control signal from the routing switcher 12 and, in response thereto, to be activated so as to supply or transmit therefrom one of a plurality of different signals, such as video signals, audio signals and time code signals, to the selected routing switcher. Each of the output devices is further adapted to supply a signal, such as a status signal, a verification signal and so forth, to the routing switcher 12 for supply therefrom to the appropriate destination.

Each of the input devices 18a-18p, which may, for example, include a monitor device or a recording-type device such as a VTR, is adapted to receive a control signal from the routing switcher 12 and, in response thereto, to be activated so as to receive a signal from the selected one of the routing switchers 12-15, 21 and 22. The signal supplied from the selected routing switcher had been supplied thereto from a selected one of the output devices 17a-17p. As with the output devices 17a-17p, each of the input devices 18a-18p is further adapted to supply a signal, such as a status signal, a verification signal and so forth, to the routing switcher 12 for supply therefrom to the appropriate destination.

As previously described, the routing switcher 12 is coupled to the control terminal 11; to each of the remote controllers 16 in the control area 20; to each of the routing switchers 13-15, 21 and 22; to the output devices 17a-17p; and to the input devices 18a-18p. Each of the routing switchers 13-15, 21 and 22 is coupled to each of the output devices 17a-17p and the input devices 18a-18p. Although in Fig. 5, in the interest of clarity, connections are only shown between the output device 17a and the routing switchers and the input device 18a and the routing switchers, similar such connections exist between each of the output devices and input devices and the switchers.

Each of the routing switchers 12-15, 21 and 22 is adapted, upon receipt of a control signal supplied from the control terminal 11 as previously described

or when in the breakaway mode as hereinafter more fully described, to be activated so as to be able to receive a respective type of signal from a selected one of the output devices 17a-17p and to supply the same to a selected one of the input devices 18a-18p. That is, as previously described, each of the output devices 17a-17p supplies therefrom a plurality of different types of signals (such as video, audio and time code signals). Each of these signals is supplied to a respective one of the routing switchers. For example, routing switchers 12-14 may be respectively designated video, audio and time code routing switchers and, as such, only receive video, audio and time code signals, respectively.

As previously described, the control area 20 includes a plurality of remote controllers 16 each having a respective panel 1. Each of these remote controllers may be located in a different location or room within a facility or studio. Each of the remote controllers 16 is coupled to the routing switcher 12 by way of the bus 19 and from there to the control terminal 11, the output devices 17a-17p, the input devices 18a-18p, and the switchers 13-15, 21 and 22. In the preferred embodiment, each of the remote controllers 16 is commonly connected.

Each of the remote controllers 16 is adapted to receive control signals from the control terminal 11 and, in response thereto, to operate in a desired manner. For example, each of the controllers 16 may receive control signals for controlling which luminous element in each button in each of the panels 1 is to be lit when power is applied, when the respective button is depressed, and when the system is in the breakaway mode, in the manner previously described. In this example, upon receipt of such control signals, the remote controllers cause the appropriate luminous element in each button in each panel 1 to be lit in each situation.

Each of the controllers 16 is further adapted to supply control signals therefrom to selected one or ones of the output devices 17a-17p and the input devices 18a-18p by way of the bus 19 and the switcher 12 in response to the depression of the corresponding button(s) on one of the panels 1 by an operator. Since each of the remote controllers 16 is commonly connected as previously described, the operator may select the desired output and input devices by depressing the corresponding buttons on any panel 1 of any remote controller 16.

The sixteen output devices 17a-17p, the sixteen input devices 18a-18p, and the six routing switchers 12-15, 21 and 22 respectively correspond to the sixteen buttons in the source group 2, the sixteen buttons in the destination group 3, and the six buttons in the signal select group 4 of Figs. 1-3. As is to be appreciated, the present invention is not limited to a panel having such three groups of buttons each having these respective numbers of buttons contained

therein, but can instead be applied to a panel having any number of groups each having any number of buttons.

In the above-described system, two modes of operation may be employed, that is, a regular or normal mode and the so-called breakaway mode. In the normal mode and in the preferred embodiment, only one of the output devices 17a-17p and one of the input devices 18a-18p may be selected at any one time. However, in such normal mode, one or more than one of the routing switchers 12-15, 21 and 22 may be selected. As an example, video and audio signals from a selected output device, such as the input device 17a, may be respectively supplied through the routing switchers 12 and 13 to a selected input device, such as the input device 18a.

On the other hand, in the breakaway mode, one of the input devices 18a-18p is selected and, for each of the routing switchers which was previously selected, one of the output devices 17a-17p may be selected. More specifically, in such breakaway mode, the routing switcher(s) to be utilized are preferably those which had been previously selected as, for example, when the system was operating in the normal mode, by use of the control terminal 11. Such breakaway mode is activated by depressing any desired button in the signal select group 4 of any panel 1 which had been previously selected by the control terminal 11 and accordingly was lit bright green. Upon activating the breakaway mode, the button depressed in the signal select group 4 remains lit bright green and the other buttons previously selected by the control terminal 11 in the signal select group 4, if any, are caused to change from a bright green state to a bright amber state, so as to provide an indication that the system is operating in the breakaway mode and which switcher is currently selected. A desired one of the output devices 17a-17p for the panel 1 which had been previously selected by the control terminal 11 is selected by depressing the corresponding button in the source group 2, whereupon the depressed button is lit bright green and all other previously selected buttons in the source group 2, if any, are caused to be lit bright amber. In the preferred embodiment, only one of the input devices 18a-18p may be utilized and such input device is preferably the input device previously selected when the system was operating in the normal mode. However, the present invention is not so limited, and another input device may be selected. Afterwards, the next desired previously selected switcher is similarly selected by depressing the corresponding brightly lit green button in the signal select group 4, and the desired output device is also similarly selected by depressing the button corresponding thereto. Such selection process continues for each selected switcher and output device.

The operation of the above-described system will now be described.

The operator may initially select the colours in which the buttons are to be lit when power is applied and the button(s) are depressed by use of the control terminal 11. As a result, corresponding control signals are supplied through the bus 19 and the switcher 12 to the remote controllers 16, whereupon the appropriate luminous element(s) are caused to be lit in each panel 1 in the manner previously described. The operator may then select one or more of the routing switchers 12-15, 21 and 22, whereupon control signals are supplied through the bus 19 and the switcher 12 to the selected switcher(s) so as to activate the same. In this latter situation, control signals indicating the selected switcher(s) are supplied to the remote controllers 16, whereupon the buttons corresponding thereto are caused to be lit in each of the panels 1 in the appropriate manner.

In the normal mode, the operator may select one of the output devices 17a-17p and one of the input devices 18a-18p by depressing the buttons corresponding thereto on any panel 1 of the remote controllers 16, whereupon each of the respective buttons in each of the panels are caused to be brightly lit in the appropriate respective colour and control signals are supplied therefrom to the selected output and input devices by way of the bus 19 and the switcher 12. Upon receipt of such control signals, the selected output and input devices are activated so as to commence operating. As a result, the selected type(s) of signals from the selected output device are supplied through the selected switcher(s) to the selected input device.

In the breakaway mode, the operator depresses a desired one of the previously selected buttons in the signal select group 4, whereupon the selected button remains lit bright green and a previously selected button(s), if any, in the signal select group is caused to change from a bright green state to a bright amber state, and depresses the button corresponding to a desired output device, whereupon the depressed button is lit bright green and all other selected buttons therein, if any, are lit bright amber. Such process is continued for each of the previously selected switchers in the manner previously described. Since all of the panels 1 are connected together as previously mentioned, upon depressing a button on any of the panels causes the corresponding light to be lit on each of the panels.

As an example, suppose when operating in the normal mode, switchers 12 and 13 and input device 18a were being utilized, and now it is desired to operate in the breakaway mode in which video signals from the output device 17a and audio signals from the output device 17b are to be supplied to the input device 18a. In this example, the operator depresses one of the buttons corresponding to either of the switchers 12 or 13, whereupon the depressed button remains lit bright green and the button corresponding to the other of the switchers 12 and 13 is lit bright amber,

and depresses the button corresponding to the respective one of the output devices 17a and 17b. The operator then performs a similar operation with the other of the switchers 12 and 13. As a result, the video signals from the output device 17a and the audio signals from the output device 17b are respectively supplied through the switchers 12 and 13 to the input device 18a.

To confirm the source for each signal in the breakaway mode, the previously selected buttons in the signal select group 4 are respectively depressed, whereupon the respective depressed button in the signal select group 4 and the corresponding button in the source group 2 are caused to be lit bright green and all other previously selected buttons in the signal select and source groups are caused to be lit bright amber.

Further examples of the above-described operating mode and breakaway mode as applied to each of the panels 1 in the system of Fig. 5 will now be described.

As previously mentioned, Fig. 1 illustrates the control panel 1 when power is applied thereto and when no buttons or functions have been selected. That is, in this condition, all of the buttons in the source group 2 and the signal select group 4 are lit dim green and all of the buttons in the destination group 3 are lit dim amber.

Fig. 2 illustrates a situation in which switchers corresponding to button nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the signal select group 4, that is, switchers 12, 13 and 14, were selected by the control terminal 11. Further, in Fig. 2 the output device corresponding to button no. 11 in the source group 2 and the input device corresponding to button no. 3 in the destination group 3, that is, output device 17k and input device 18c, respectively, have been selected by depressing the corresponding buttons. As is to be appreciated, such button selection is made after power has been supplied to the panel 1. As a result, in the source group 2, only button no. 11 is lit bright green and the other buttons in this group remain lit dim green; in the destination group 3, only button no. 3 is lit bright amber and the other buttons in this group remain lit dim amber; and in the signal select group 4, only buttons nos. 1, 2 and 3 are lit bright green and the other buttons in this group remain lit dim green.

Fig. 3 illustrates a situation in which the control system is operating in the breakaway mode. In this situation, switchers corresponding to buttons nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the signal group 4, that is, switchers 12, 13 and 14, respectively, have been previously selected by the control terminal 11. Further, it was desired to respectively connect the output devices corresponding to button nos. 11, 14 and 16 in the source group 2, that is, output devices 17k, 17n and 17p, respectively, to the switchers 12, 13 and 14, and from there to the input device corresponding to button no. 3 in

the destination group 3, that is, the input device 18c. Accordingly, button no. 3 has been selected in the destination group 3; and buttons nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the signal select group 4 have been respectively selected with the corresponding buttons nos. 11, 14 and 16 of the source group 2 in a manner similar to that previously described.

In the breakaway situation illustrated in Fig. 3, button no. 3 in the destination group 3 is lit bright amber, while the other buttons contained therein remain lit dim amber. Further, the buttons "selected" in the signal group 4 and the buttons selected in the source group 2 are lit either bright green or bright amber depending on whether the respective signal group button and its corresponding source group button were the most recently selected. That is, the most recently selected button in the signal select group 4 and the source group 2 are lit bright green, while the previously selected buttons in these groups are lit bright amber and all of the non-selected buttons in these groups are lit dim green.

As an example, suppose that, in the above situation, button no. 1 in the signal group 4 and button no. 11 in the source group 2 were the most recently selected buttons in these two groups. In this example, button no. 1 in the signal group 4 and button no. 11 in the source group 2 are lit bright green, while buttons nos. 2 and 3 of the signal group 4 and buttons nos. 14 and 16 of the source group 2 are lit bright amber and all of the non-selected buttons in these groups are lit dim green.

Such lighting in the source group 2 and the signal group 4, as previously mentioned, provides an indication that the control system is operating in the breakaway mode.

As previously described, to confirm a source or output device for a switcher or type of signal when in the breakaway mode, an operator merely depresses the button in the signal group 4 corresponding to the respective switcher for which the output device is to be confirmed, whereupon the depressed button in the signal group and the corresponding button in the source group are lit bright green and the other previously selected buttons in these groups are lit bright amber. Thus, the switcher (type of signal) and its output device (source) may be readily confirmed. Such confirmation may be performed for each switcher (type of signal) by depressing the buttons in the signal group 4 in a sequential manner.

As an example, suppose, when in the previously described breakaway mode situation of Fig. 3, it is desired to confirm the output device (source) of the switcher (type of signal) corresponding to button no. 2 in the signal group 4. In this example, the operator depresses button no. 2 in the signal group 4, whereupon the light emitted from this button changes from bright amber to bright green and, in the source group 2, the light emitted from button no. 11 changes from

bright green to bright amber and button no. 14 changes from bright amber to bright green. The other buttons remain unchanged. Thus, only the signal and its source (i.e., button no. 2 in group 4 and button no. 14 in group 2, respectively) are lit bright green, thereby enabling easy confirmation thereof.

Fig. 4 illustrates a lighting control circuit 10 which may be utilized for controlling the lighting of each of the buttons on any one of the panels 1 in any of the controllers 16 in the system of Fig. 5. More specifically, the control circuit 10 generally includes a pushbutton switch 7 having a manual switch 8, LED's 5 and 6, switching transistors T1, T2, T3 and T4, and a control circuit 9.

As shown in Fig. 4, the collectors of the transistors T1 and T3 are respectively coupled through resistors R1 and R2 to the LED 5 which, in turn, is coupled to a voltage or power source (not shown). Similarly, the collectors of transistors T2 and T4 are respectively coupled through resistors R1 and R2 to the LED 6 which, in turn, is coupled to the voltage or power source. The emitters from transistors T1, T2, T3 and T4 are connected to ground. The control circuit 9, which includes a CPU, is coupled to the base of each of the transistors (not shown), to the control terminal 11 (not shown), and to the manual switch 8, which may be a tactile switch.

LED's 5 and 6 are respectively adapted to emit green and amber light. Transistors T1 and T3 are respectively adapted to cause the LED 5 to light in a relatively bright and dim state. Similarly, transistors T2 and T4 are respectively adapted to cause the LED 6 to light in a relatively bright and dim state. Resistors R1 and R2, which preferably have resistance values such that $R1 < R2$, are adapted to limit collector currents supplied to the LED's 5 and 6. The control circuit 9 is adapted to receive a control signal from the control terminal 11 and, in response thereto, to supply control signals to the base of one or more of the transistors so as to turn on or off the respective transistor(s).

The designated colour of each respective button is controlled by the control circuit 9. That is, in response to an input or control signal from the control terminal 11, the circuit 9 supplies a control signal to the base(s) of the transistor(s) so as to enable only the transistor(s) coupled to the appropriate LED to be turned on, thereby allowing only the appropriate LED to be lit.

Alternatively, the control circuit 9 may be included in the control terminal 11 (Fig. 5). In this situation, control signals are supplied from the control terminal 11 to the appropriate component or components in each of the control circuits 10.

Upon applying voltage to the circuit 10, as when power first is turned on, the one of the transistors T3 or T4 which was enabled by the control signal from the control circuit 9 is turned on, thereby causing the

corresponding one of the LED's 5 and 6 to emit light in a dim state. When the button is depressed, that is, when the switch 8 is turned-on or closed, the control circuit 9 supplies a signal to the base of the appropriate one of the transistors T1 or T2 so as to turn on the appropriate transistor, thereby causing the corresponding LED to light in the bright state. Simultaneously therewith, the control circuit 9 may supply a signal to the base of the one of the transistors T3 or T4 which had been previously turned on so as to turn this transistor off.

The control circuit 9 is further adapted to control the colour of each button when the control system is operating in the breakaway mode in response to a control signal received from the control terminal 11.

Thus, in accordance with the present invention, the buttons on each panel 1 of each controller 16 in the system of Fig. 5 are caused to be lit in different colours and in different states, as previously described, so as to distinguish between functions and selections. As is to be appreciated, such lighting of the buttons in this manner enables the operator to readily identify buttons or functions or devices when the panel is in an initial state, to readily identify selected buttons or functions or devices, and to readily confirm the selection of desired buttons or functions or devices even when the panel 1 is located in a relatively dark place. Further, by having the controllers 16 connected together as previously described, each selected function or button is readily visible to an operator at any controller.

Although in describing the above embodiment of the present invention, each button on each panel 1 contained two different coloured LED's, in particular, a green coloured LED and an amber coloured LED, the present invention is not so limited. That is, each button may contain a different number of LED's, or similar such devices, and may emit different colour light.

Further, the present invention is not limited to the arrangement of buttons in the panel 1 specifically illustrated in Figs. 1-3, but may instead be applied to any arrangement of buttons. That is, the present invention may be applied to a panel, or similar such device, which has any number of groups of buttons each containing any respective number of buttons.

Furthermore, the present invention is not limited to using the specific selection of colours for each of the groups of buttons contained in each panel 1. Instead different colours may be selected for these groups.

Further, although the buttons in the panel 1 were described as being of the push-button type, other types of buttons may be utilized.

Additionally, although in the above-described embodiment, only one of the two LED's may be lit at a time, the present invention is not so limited. That is, two or more of the LED's contained within each button

may be caused to light simultaneously so as to increase the number of functions or selections which may be identified.

Furthermore, although in the above-described breakaway mode, different sources could be respectively selected for different signals, the present invention is not limited to these specific groups. Instead, other groups of buttons could be utilized in a similar manner.

Claims

1. A functional display apparatus for a controller, said apparatus comprising:
 - a panel (1); and
 - a plurality of selector buttons mounted on said panel, each of said buttons representing a respective function operable by said controller and selectable by manually activating the respective button, each of said buttons having means (5, 6) for emitting light in a plurality of selectable colours so as to distinguish between the functions represented by said buttons.
2. A functional display apparatus as in claim 1, wherein each of said light emitting means is adapted to emit light in a relatively dim state and in a relatively bright state.
3. A functional display apparatus as in claim 2, further comprising means responsive to initiation of the apparatus for causing each light emitting means to emit light in a respective predetermined one of said colours in said relatively dim state.
4. A functional display apparatus as in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein said buttons are arranged in a plurality of groups (2, 3, 4) of the buttons, each button in each group having the same selectable colours as the other buttons in that group.
5. A functional display apparatus as in claim 4 when dependent on claim 3, wherein, upon said initiation, each button in each group emits the same colour light as the other buttons in that group.
6. A functional display apparatus as in any of claims 2 to 5, further comprising means responsive to the activation of each button for causing the respective light emitting means to emit light in said relatively bright state so as to readily identify the activated button.
7. A functional display apparatus as in any preceding claim, wherein each light emitting means comprises a plurality of luminous elements (5, 6) each adapted to emit light in a respective colour.
8. A functional display apparatus as in claim 7, wherein each of said luminous elements is a light emitting diode (5, 8).
9. A functional display apparatus as in any preceding claim, further comprising a plurality of switching means (T1-T4).
10. A functional display apparatus as in claim 9 when dependent on claim 8, wherein each of said luminous elements is coupled to a respective pair (T1, T3; T2, T4) of said switching means.
11. A functional display apparatus as in claim 10 when dependent on claim 2, wherein one of each pair of switching means is adapted to cause the respective element to emit light in said relatively dim state and the other of each pair of switching means is adapted to cause the respective element to emit light in said relatively bright state.
12. A functional display apparatus as in claim 9, 10 or 11, further comprising control means for controlling said plurality of switching means.
13. A functional display apparatus as in any of claims 9 to 12, wherein each switching means includes a switching transistor (T1-T4).
14. A system for selectively routing signals, said system comprising:
 - a plurality of selectable output devices (17a-17p) each adapted to transmit respective signals therefrom;
 - a plurality of selectable input devices (18a-18p) for receiving signals;
 - a plurality of routing switching means (12-15, 21, 22) each receiving a respective transmitted signal from a selected one of said output devices and for routing the received transmitted signal to a selected one of said input devices; and
 - at least one display apparatus (20) as claimed in any preceding claim, each of said buttons respectively representing one of said routing switching means, said input devices and said output devices.
15. A system for selectively routing signals as in claim 14, wherein at least one of said output devices is a reproducing device or a video camera.
16. A system for selectively routing signals as in claim 14 or 15, wherein at least one of said input devices is a recording device or a monitor.
17. A system for selectively routing signals as in any of claims 14 to 16, wherein each of said routing switching means is selectable and further com-

prising means for selecting at least one of said plurality of routing switching means so as to receive the respective transmitted signal from the selected output device and supply the same to the selected input device.

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18. A system for selectively routing signals as in claim 14 when dependent on claim 4, wherein the buttons of first, second and third of said groups represent the routing switching means, the input devices and the output devices, respectively.

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FIG. 1

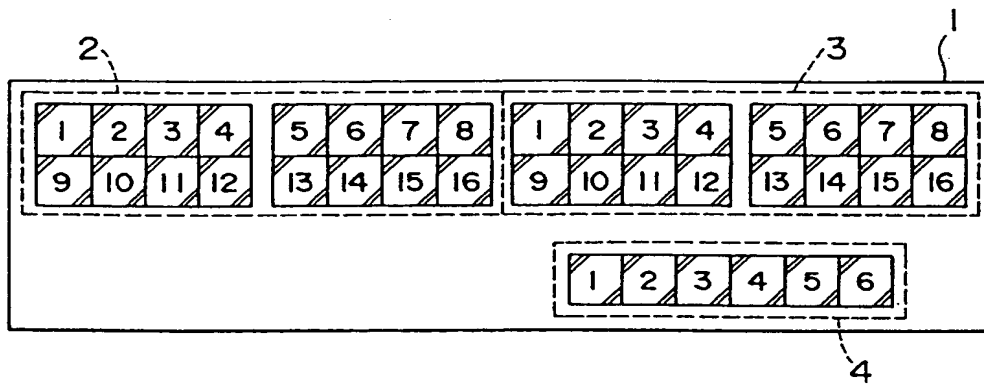


FIG. 2

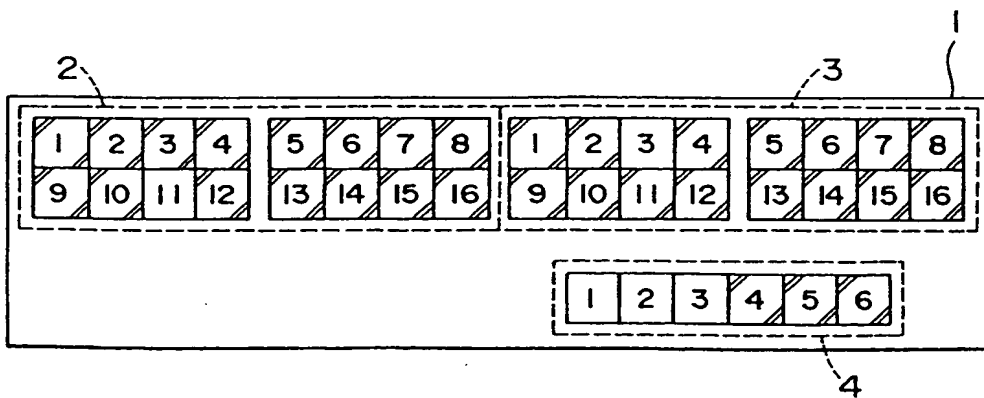


FIG. 3

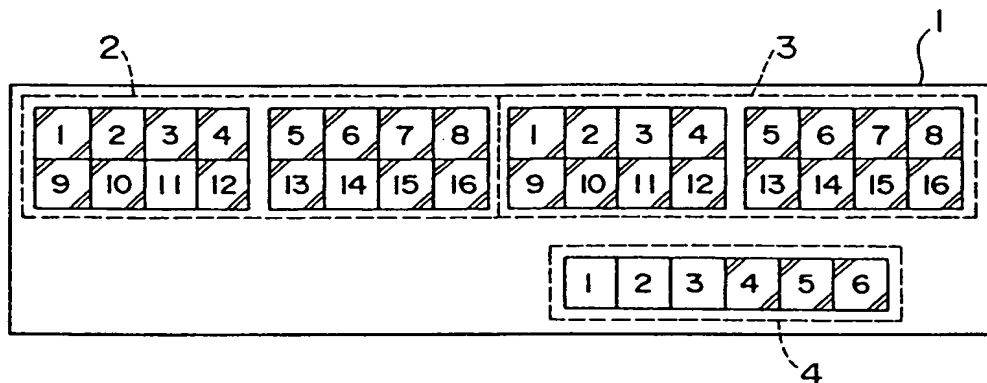


FIG. 4

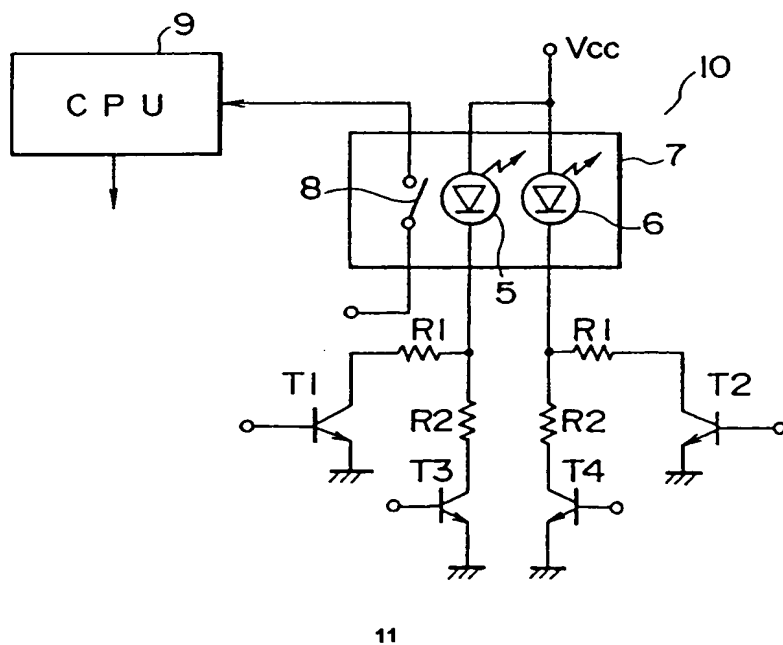


FIG. 5

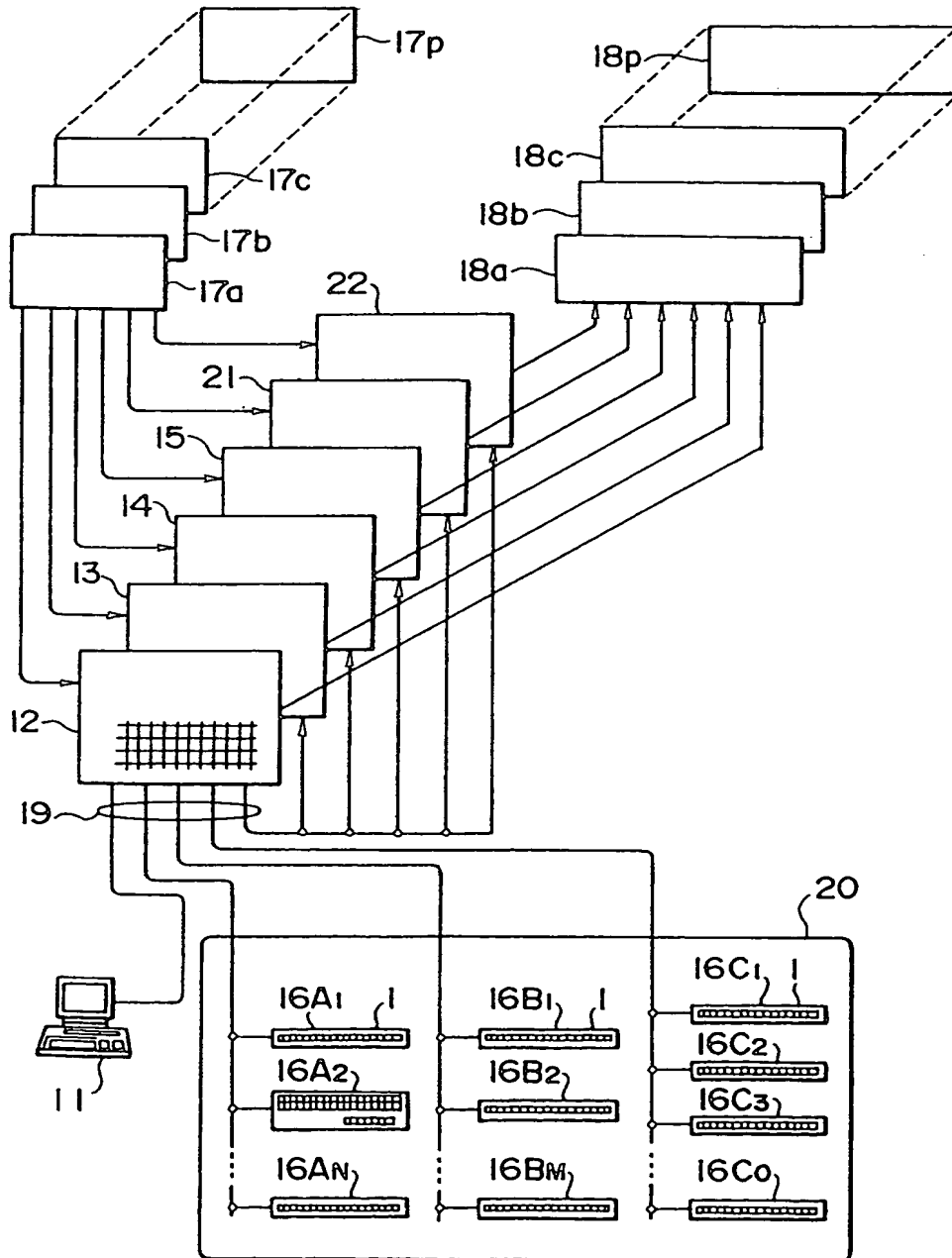
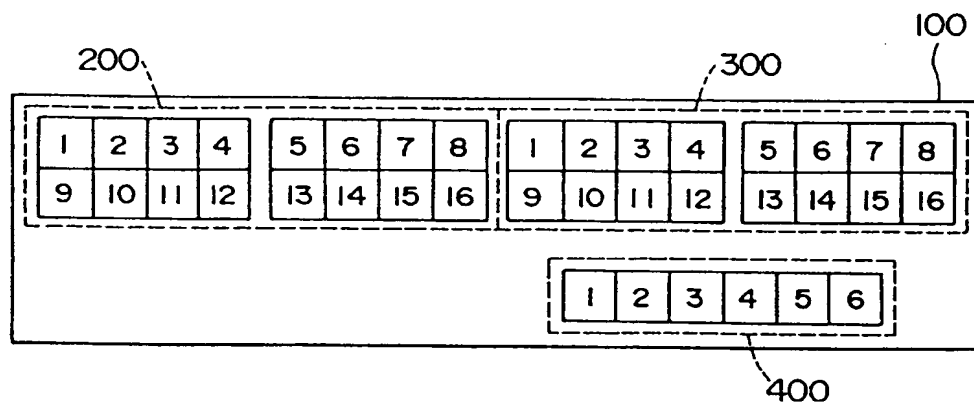


FIG. 6



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